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SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE LIBERTY OF LABOR.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The newspapers which (like the Richmond Dispatch) persistently assert that the Tribune has favored and recommended the introduction of large masses of Chinese laborers to compete, at low wages, with American workmen (to use a milky euphemism which need offend no sensitive soul, state the thing which is not.) That this kind of labor will do any great good, or be employed in the New England and Middle States there is good reason to doubt. How far it can be applied to the blacks at the South and Southwest is one problem of which the solution must be waited for; while still another is, to what extent it may be relied upon for subjugating our enormous territory, of the cultivation of which we have made scarcely a beginning. These are political and economical questions which must receive their response through the lapse of time and through circumstances. For the present we put them aside.

But what the Tribune has insisted upon, and while it is published will continue to insist upon, is that in the practical solution of these problems on the part of the race calling itself Caucasian (we don't know why, there shall be no cruelty, no injustice, no violation of the fundamental principles of freedom, but, on the contrary, a strict adherence to the republican doctrine upon which this Government is founded. That is to say: having held out an invitation to all the world to come to us; having for years declared the United States to be the refuge of the nations; having put into our Constitution an acknowledgment of equal rights for all; having proclaimed that within our borders no man shall be added to or subtracted from our numbers as to him may seem proper; having made a covenant against wrong and injustice; having done all this with fervency and apparent good faith, our idea is that the United States should either renounce its principles or boldly stick to them.

"We claim for the Chinaman, as for every other kind of man, full permission to come within our borders, to work here at his trade, to make contracts which our laws will enforce, and generally to do all those things which he is permitted to do if he were a Swede, an Irishman, or a Patagonian. About the expediency of his coming or staying away, we say nothing. That is his business and not ours. "Secondly, we aver, with all the force of which we are capable, the right of an employer to employ such workmen as he may see fit, be the same denizens or Digger Indians. That, we say, is his business. "Thirdly, we deny the right of any class of men to band themselves together to prevent any human being from working if he wishes to work, or to take to himself being so universal in this world, or so fatal to its prosperity, that we must resort to mobs to diminish it. "These are our views. Now for their practical application. We find at North Adams, in the State of Massachusetts, Chinese employed in a certain way. Being thus employed, peaceably and profitably (according to their own ideas of profit), we deny the right of anybody to harass or in any way obstruct them. We claim for them the protection of all laws which are good—the Divine, the moral, and the enacted. Any organized attempt to compel them away from their town in which they are sojourning we hold to be a conspiracy, punishable by fine and imprisonment. If one of them is killed, it is murder. If the building in which they work is burned, it is arson. They are under the protection of the laws of Massachusetts, and they must remain (if the laws aforesaid are good for anything) while they remain in the peace of the Commonwealth. "Gentlemen critics and cavillers! There is our doctrine concerning Chinese labor. If you can improve upon it, or refute it, go ahead!"

The above article from the New York Tribune enunciates such correct doctrine on the Chinese question that we fully endorse it. If a crusade is to be organized against idleness, we are not sure that we might not be tempted to join it. The land tenants with lazy loafers who are a burden to society and a perpetual tax upon its productive energies. If a million of these sponges could be shipped off to a foreign land, in exchange for a million of faithful workmen of any nationality, this country would be immensely benefited. But since we cannot get rid of our lazzaroni, about the very worst thing we can attempt is to exclude useful laborers from our shores. Such a policy would be especially inopportune at a moment when the European war threatens to suspend the influx of German immigration and when the necessity of foreign industrial help is more palpable than at any former period of our history. The real development of more than nine-tenths of our territory has scarcely yet commenced, and thousands of tempting fields of industry are habitually neglected in sparsely-populated and poorly-cultivated districts. The Chinaman, if he comes here at all, must come as the ally and aid, in many ways, of the American laborer. In California he has performed labor to our unremunerative to gratify the cupidity of our unprincipled men, without affecting the demand or wages for any description of American skilled labor. He has done useful things which would have remained undone in the absence of his assistance, and filled voids that would have remained unfilled if he had not come hither. We cannot understand what harm has resulted from the exploitation of abandoned gold placers by the Chinamen, from their employment in California factories, from their labor as barbers, or house servants, or even from their service as workmen on the western division of the Pacific Railroad. If they work hard and consume little, we can afford to condone even this grievous sin in consideration of the rapidly with which all immigrants learn to bring their demands up to the full American standard. There is a certain class of politicians who seem to be distressed by the fear that the Chinaman will reduce the wages of skilled laborers in the East to six dollars a month; but they should console their perturbed spirits with the reflection that no such reduction can ever be effected unless a corresponding change in the cost of all the necessities of life precedes and superinduces it. Good work will continue to secure a good living in this country long after these men have ceased to play the demagogue. Meanwhile sensible men can decide for themselves whether it is better to have the articles which enter into daily consumption

tion dear and scarce on account of the lack of laborers, than cheap and plenty through their abundance; and whether America, after having reaped a golden harvest from the encouragement of immigration, should now reverse her policy and close her ports.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

A SPECIAL meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon to consider a message from the Mayor vetoing the resolution of Councils authorizing the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway to use Locust street as a stopping-place. At the last session of the Legislature the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Company was given authority to lay a connecting track on Locust street for the convenience of visitors to the Academy of Music, and although there was considerable opposition to this arrangement on the part of property-holders in the vicinity, it was generally conceded to be for the public benefit. The Mayor takes a just view of the case when he states that the act authorizing the laying of the connecting tracks gives all the requisite permission to make the necessary stoppages for the reception of passengers, and that the resolution of Councils being unnecessary is necessarily unwise. The Mayor intimates that the resolution to make Locust street a place of temporary rest could easily be construed into an authority to establish a regular standing place for cars, or to make a siding adjacent to the track, all of which would be obstructions to a street already not too wide, and annoyances and impediments to travel. If such a favor as this were to be extended to the Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets road, other railway companies could expect to enjoy the privilege of stopping their cars in front of the Walnut and Chestnut Street Theatres and other places of amusement. The Mayor urges that the passenger railway companies are already looked upon with disfavor by many of our citizens because of the extraordinary bounties they have received, and that it is well that they should be more cautious in asking for public favors, as they may reach a point where public indignation will be aroused and shown in a marked manner. The position assumed by the Mayor with regard to this matter will meet with the cordial approval of all the citizens of Philadelphia, except those immediately interested in the object of the resolution, and Councils acted wisely by sustaining the veto.

THE INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT.

At the special meeting of Councils held yesterday afternoon a communication was received from the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, stating that, as fiduciaries for a number of estates, they held certificates of city loans prior to the act of Congress of the 25th of February, 1862, to the amount of \$549,000, and that they had demanded and been refused payment in coin of the July interest, and had also been refused payment in legal-tender notes of the sum of \$11,301 due as the July interest on \$376,700 of the city's loans, created subsequently to the said act of Congress, held for the same estates, but in separate certificates. The reason assigned by the City Treasurer for his refusal to pay the latter amount was his inability to separate the payments on his books of interest on the different loans. This communication was referred by both branches of Councils to their Committees on Law and Finance, and the whole subject will therefore go over until the regular meeting in September, unless the Mayor calls another special meeting to consider it. The disposition shown by the members of Councils to temporize with this important matter is not creditable to their good judgment and public spirit. If the creditors of the city choose to go to law about it, they can undoubtedly compel the payment in gold of the interest on the loans created prior to the act of 1862, and the city will have to foot a bill of costs and other legal expenses in addition. There can be nothing whatever gained by delay, even in political capital, and those members of Councils who hope to win favor with thoughtless voters in their wards will probably find that they have made a wrong calculation if the city becomes involved in a series of expensive lawsuits. There is no reason why the city loans should not command a premium in the market, and it is only the hesitating, dubious, and insincere system of managing our finances that Councils have adopted for so many years past that has brought our credit to its present low ebb.

ANOTHER PHENOMENON.

An American Medium Does Some Astonishing Playing and Singing. The wonderful doings by an American medium are recorded by a London letter writer, who says:—"He is a young man about twenty-one, tall, and strikingly handsome. His manifestations are of a varied character, but those which attract the most notice by their novelty are musical. Visiting his house one day he happened to be, I heard from a room on the floor above me some very masterly playing on the piano-forte. I went upon the staircase to hear better, and have seldom heard any player with a finer and stronger grasp of the capabilities of the instrument. In a few moments singing was added—the singing, apparently, of a fine soprano of great compass, execution and power. Entering the drawing-room, I found this young American—the player and the singer—had been playing, talking and singing for an hour. He assured me, and his friends assured me also, that he had never learned to play, and could not even read music, and that he played and sang only under spirit influence. I afterwards heard him play and sing for two hours to a company of thirty or forty persons, to their apparent great delight. At Paris, where he was for some time, he told me he had played and sung before the best musical circles, and in London he is engaged almost every night at fashionable parties, at which his extraordinary performances are naturally the chief attraction. One of his feats is to sit down to a piano with a musician and take part in a duet, which may be either an improvisation or music which he is quite unacquainted with. Of course, I cannot say personally that he has had no practice, which would enable him to play the gems of the finest operas with great breadth and felicity of treatment; but I certainly think his whole performance one of a very extraordinary character."

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED IS NOW READY FOR permanent or transient guests

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION SERVICES—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN and THIRD REFORMED CHURCHES.—Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D. D., of Pittsburgh, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, at 10 o'clock, and in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, in the evening at 8 o'clock. UNION SERVICES—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Rev. HENRY C. MCCOOK will preach to-morrow in WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH at 10 o'clock, and in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chestnut, at 5 P. M. SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. L. C. MATLACK, of New Orleans, will preach to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. REV. JAMES NEILL WILL PREACH in the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Strangers invited. ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. corner BRASHEAR and THOMPSON Streets.—Services at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. (7 1/2 M)

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

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WILLIAM M. BUNN,

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That's the kind of Bill that will bring you a

REAL ALL-WOOL SCOTCH CHEVIOT COAT, VEST, AND PANTS, SCOTCH CHEVIOT ALL-WOOL, \$10.

There is no other place in town where a suit like this can be afforded. Except at

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TO THE DOUBTFUL.

Bring some soiled clothing on any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you that the

KING WASHER

Will do the work well and quickly. We will sell them payable in easy instalments.

We are agents for the RELIANCE WRINGERS, the easiest to work in the market. (5 1/2 thustad31)

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Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware, Yarns, Etc., No. 616 MARKET STREET.

Agents wanted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE PERFECTION OF THE ART OF REFINING WHISKIES. P. Hevner, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fumes so detrimental to life and health. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation, and Kidney Diseases. The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest Cereals in a partial vacuum, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to about 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 120 degrees of heat is required in distilling. The process is entirely mechanical, no acids, charcoal, essences, extracts, drugs or chemicals of any description being used—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they are distilled. The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced perfectly pure and wholesome, and especially desirable for Family use and Medical purposes. Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street. P. HEVNER.

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White Goods at a Sacrifice!!

Corded Piques, 25c. Figured Piques, 25c, up. Victoria Lawn, Plain Muslins, French Muslins. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

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I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT, and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from \$4 to \$55. Lace Sacques from \$10 to \$25. Thin Mixed Dress Goods. Lawns, Percales and F. E.'s. Black Hosiery and Grenadines. Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits). Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks. Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc. A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS, "AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND," NORTHEAST CORNER

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Purviance's Stereoscopic Views in the Park, 25 cents each, \$2 50 per dozen. New Chromo, portrait of Dickens, the last likeness for which he sat, mounted, 2x11 inches, 50 cents each. Mailed to any address. NEW CHROMOS, after Birket Foster. NEW ENGRAVINGS. LOOKING-GLASSES still at reduced prices.

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THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

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SEWING MACHINE

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Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention. This is the only new family machine that embodies any substantial improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

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